THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1002.] WEDNESDAY, MAY, 26, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

Advertisement!

APPLICATION will be made by *William Geddy*, of Richmond, to the County Court of James City, to discontinue so much of the main road leading from Williamsburg to Richmond, as extends along his plantation, lying and being in the said county: he having connected the two points, where the suspension is wished to take place, by a convenient road which is now in good travelling order, and leads through the said plantation.

WM. GEDDY.

May 11, 1802.

HAY.

FOR SALE, a quantity of HAY, at the New Bridges, on Chickahomeny—8 miles from Richmond—Price 5s. per 100lb.

18th May, 1802.

FOUND,

ON the 11th inst. a small sum of MONEY. The owner, by describing and paying the expence of advertising, may have it by applying to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, 21st May, 1802.

FOR SALE,

FOR READY MONEY,

AGREEABLE to a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by Mr. Lain Jones, to secure the payment of debts due to *Robert Rives, & Co.* and *Brown, Rives, & Co.* (as will more fully appear by a reference to said deed) will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 4th day of June next, at Mr. Samuel Dyer's store, in Albemarle county, one *Certain Tract or Parcel of Land*, containing by estimation, 61 ACRES, lying and being in Albemarle county, on the waters of Totier creek; it being the remainder of a Tract of Land purchased by Orland Jones, father of the said Lain Jones, of a certain James Anthony, and bounded by the Lands of Joseph Coleman, &c.

Martin Dawson.

Milton, May 8, 1802. ep 3w

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.

Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

BOSTON, May 14.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

On Wednesday noon arrived at Marblehead, the schooner Molly, 42 days from Havre. Mr Bigelow, a passenger, has favored us with a paper of that city of March 30, containing a copy of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, of which the following is a translation.

[*Translated for the Palladium.*]

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE

Between the French Republic, the King of Spain, and the Batavian Republic, on the one part, and his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, on the other.

THE first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, and his majesty the king of the united kingdom, &c. equally animated by a desire to put a stop to the calamities of war, have laid the foundations of the peace, by the preliminary articles signed at London, the 1st of October, 1801; and as, by the 15th article of the said preliminaries, it has been agreed, "That there shall be nominated on the one part and the other, plenipotentiaries, who shall resort to Amiens, to draw up the definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting parties;" the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, has appointed citizen Joseph Buonaparte, counsellor of state; and his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the marquis Cornwallis, knight of the most illustrious order of the garter, &c. his majesty the king of Spain, and the government of the Batavian republic, have appointed, for their plenipotentiaries, don Joseph Nicholas d'Azarra, &c. and Roger John Schimmelpenninck, &c. who, after having exchanged in due form, their powers, which are hereafter stated, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. There shall be peace, amity, and a good understanding between the French republic, the king of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian republic, on the one part; and his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, on the other part.

The contracting parties shall endeavour to maintain a perfect harmony between them and their states, without suffering, on either side, any sort of hostility by land or sea, under any pretence whatever; they shall carefully avoid every thing which may, in future, disturb the union so happily established, and shall afford neither aid nor protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would prejudice either of them.

II. All the prisoners made on either side, by land or by sea, and the hostages taken or given during the war, and to the present time, shall be restored without ransom in six weeks at farthest, to reckon from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, after paying the debts contracted during their captivity. Each contracting party shall, (liquidate) pay, respectively, the advances made by either of the contracting parties for the subsistence and maintenance of prisoners in the country where they shall have been detained. There shall be appointed a special commission to establish and regulate the compensation due either party. The time and place of meeting of the commissioners, charged with the execution of this article, shall be fixed in concert; they shall state an account, not only of the expences for the prisoners, but also for the foreign troops, which, before being taken, were in the pay of any one of the parties.

III. His Britannic majesty restores to the French republic and its allies, the king of Spain and the Batavian republic, all the possessions and colonies which belonged to them respectively, and which have been occupied or conquered by the British forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the isle of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the isle of Ceylon.

IV. His Catholic majesty cedes and guarantees in full possession and sovereignty to his Britannic majesty, the island of Trinidad.

V. The Batavian republic cedes and guarantees in full possession and sovereignty to his Britannic majesty, all the possessions and establishments in the island of Ceylon, which belonged before the war, to the republic of the United Provinces, or to its East-India company.

VI. The port of Cape of Good Hope is restored in full sovereignty, as before the war, to the Batavian republic.

The vessels, of every description, belonging to the other contracting parties, shall have the privilege of refitting and purchasing the necessary provisions as formerly, without paying any other duties than the Dutch are subject to.

VII. The territories and possessions of her most faithful majesty are to remain entire, as they were before the war; but the limits of French and Portuguese Guyana are fixed at the river Arawary, which empties into the Ocean above the "North Cape," near "New Isle," and the Isle of Penitence, in about a degree and a third of north latitude. These limits shall follow the course of the river Arawary, from its mouth, the farthest from the Cape, to its source; thence in a strait line drawn from this source to Rio Branco, toward the west. Therefore, the northern bank of the river Arawary, from its mouth to the source, and the territory north of the above limits, shall belong in full possession to the French republic: The southern bank of the said river, from the mouth, and all the territory south of the said limits, shall belong to her most faithful majesty. The navigation of the river Arawary, in its whole course, shall be common to the two nations.

The arrangements which have taken place between the courts of Madrid and of Lisbon, for the establishment of their frontiers in Europe, shall be made according to the stipulations of the treaty of Badajos.

VIII. The territories, possessions and rights of the Sublime Porte shall be maintained entire as they were before the war.

IX. The republic of the Seven Isles is acknowledged.

X. The islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, to be held by it under the same conditions as before the war, and under the following regulations:

1st. The knights of the order, whose (*"langues,"*) *languages continue to exist*, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as soon as the exchange takes place: they will there form a general chapter and proceed to elect a grand master, selected from among the natives of those nations who preserve (*des langues*) *the language*) unless they shall have already made choice since the ratification of the preliminaries. It is understood that an election made since that epoch shall alone be considered valid, to the exclusion of every other which may have taken place prior to that epoch.

2d. The government of the French republic and Great Btitain, wishing to place the order and island of Malta in a state of entire independence in respect to them, agree, that henceforward neither the French nor English *language* shall be suffered there, and that no individual of either of these powers can be admitted into the order.

3d. There shall be established a *Maltese language*, which shall be maintained by the territorial revenues and the commercial duties of the island. This language shall be entitled to the dignities proper to it, to benefits (*"traitemens"*) and to a college (*"auberge."*) Proofs of nobility shall not be required for the admission of the knights of the said language; they shall be admissible to all the offices, and shall enjoy all the privileges with the knights of other orders. The municipal, administrative, civil, judicial, and other offices dependant on the government of the island, shall be occupied, one half at least, by the inhabitants of Malta, Gozo and Camino.

4th. The forces of his Britannic majesty shall evacuate the island and its dependencies in three months after the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner, if possible, when it shall be restored to the order in the state in which it is found, provided that the grand master, or commissaries fully authorized according to the statutes of the order, be in the said island to take possession thereof, and the troops which are to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty, as hereafter stipulated, be arrived.

5th. Half of the garrison, at least, shall be composed of native Maltese; the remainder, the order shall have the power of raising among the natives of those nations who continue to possess the *language*. The Maltese troops shall have Maltese officers. The command in chief of the garrison, as well as the nomination of officers, shall belong to the grand master, and he cannot dispense with it, even temporarily, but in favor of a knight, according to the advice of the council of the order.

6th. The independence of the islands of Malta, of Gozo, and of Comino, as well as the present establishment, is placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia and Prussia.

7th. The order and island of Malta, with its dependencies, are declared neutral.

8th. The ports of Malta shall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who will pay there equal and regular duties; these duties shall be applied to the maintenance of the Maltese language, as specified in the 3d section—and of the civil and military establishments of the island, and also of a general Lazaretto, open to all nations.

9th. The Barbary powers are excepted from the two preceding stipulations, until the contracting parties shall procure a cessation of the hostilities which subsist between the said Barbary states, the order of St. John, and those powers that possess the language, or are a component part of it.

10th. The order shall be governed as well in its spiritual as temporal capacity, by the same laws which were in force when the knights quitted the island, as far as they are not deprived of them by the present treaty.

11th. The regulations contained in section 3d, 5th, 8th, and 10th, shall become laws and perpetual statutes of the order in the usual form, and the grand master, or if he should not be in the island, when it shall be restored to the order, his representatives as well as his successors, shall make oath punctually to observe them.

12th. His Sicilian majesty shall be requested to furnish 2000 men, natives of his dominions, to serve as a garrison in the different fortresses of the said islands. This force shall remain there a year, from the restitution to the knights; and if, at the expiration thereof, the order shall not have levied a sufficient force in the judgment of the guarantee powers, to serve as a garrison to the island and its dependencies, as specified in sect. 5th, the Neapolitan troops shall remain there until replaced by another sufficient force.

13th. The different powers designated in section 6th, to wit, France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia, are invited to accede to the present stipulations.

Art. XI. The French troops shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman state; the English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto Ferrajo and generally all the ports and islands which they occupied in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatic Sea.

XII. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions stipulated by the present treaty, shall go into operation, as they regard Europe, in the course of a month, the seas of America and Africa in three months; the continent and seas of Asia in six months, following the ratification of the present Definitive Treaty, except in those cases especially provided to the contrary.

XIII. In all cases of restitution, granted by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the moment of signing the preliminaries, and all the works constructed since their being occupied shall remain untouched.

It is moreover agreed, that in every case of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation, a term of three years, from the ratification of the present treaty, to dispose of their property acquired and possessed, whether before or during the present war; during which period of three years, they may enjoy freely their religion and their property.—The same is granted in the countries restored, to all those, whether inhabitants or not, who shall have made any establishments during the period when these countries were possessed by Great Britain.

As to the inhabitants of places ceded or restored, it is agreed, that no one shall be persecuted, or disturbed in his person or property, under any pretext, on account of his political conduct or opinion, or of his attachment to either of the contracting parties, or for any other cause, except debts contracted with individuals, or for acts posterior to the present treaty.

XIV. All sequestrations, on the one part or the other, laid upon funds or revenues, of whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or its citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of this definitive treaty.

The decision of all claims between the individuals of the respective nations, for debts, property, effects, or whatever rights, which, conformably to the established usages and to the rights of nations, should be exhibited at the moment of peace, shall be laid before the competent tribunals, and prompt and full justice shall be rendered in these cases in the dominions where the claims shall be made.

XV. The fisheries upon the coasts of Newfoundland and the adjacent isles, and in the gulf of St. Lawrence, are placed upon the same footing as before the war.

The French fishermen of Newfoundland and the inhabitants of the islands of St. Peter and Miquelon, shall be allowed to cut the wood necessary to them in the bay of Fortune, and of Despair, during the first year, from the ratification of the present treaty.

XVI. To prevent all subjects of complaint and contest which may arise from captures which may be made at sea after the signing of the preliminary articles, it is mutually agreed, that the vessels and effects which shall have been taken in the channel, and in the North Seas, after twelve days from the exchange of the ratifications of the preliminaries, shall be restored on both sides; and the term shall be a month from the Channel and the North Seas, to the Canary Isles, inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the Canary isles to the Equator, and five months in all other parts of the globe, without any farther exception or distinction of time or place.

XVII. The ambassadors, ministers and other agents of the contracting powers, shall respectively enjoy in the states of the said powers, the same rank, privileges, prerogatives

and immunities, which agents of the same class enjoyed before the war.

XVIII. The branch of the house of Naſſau, which was eſtabliſhed in the eidevant republic of the United Provinces, now the Batavian republic, having ſuſtained loſſes as well in private property as by the change of the conſtitution adopted in that country, there ſhall be procured compenſation equivalent to the ſaid loſſes.

XIX. The preſent definitive treaty of peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, ally of his Britannic majeſty, and the Sublime Porte ſhall be requeſted to tranſmit its acceſſion thereto as ſoon as poſſible.

XX. It is agreed that the contracting parties, upon the demand by them reſpectively made, or by their miniſters and officers, duly authorized to this effect, ſhall be held to deliver up to juſtice perſons accuſed of the crimes of murder, of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the juriſdiction of the party making the demand, provided that it ſhall not be done unleſs the evidence of the crime ſhall be ſo well eſtabliſhed, that the laws of the place, where the accuſed perſon ſhall be diſcovered, would authorize his detention and tranſmiſſion to juſtice in caſe the crime had been there committed.—The expence of apprehending and tranſmitting the perſon to juſtice, ſhall be defrayed by thoſe who make the demand. It is underſtood that this article does not regard in any way the crimes of murder, forgery or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed prior to the concluſion of this definitive treaty.

XXI. The contracting parties promiſe to obſerve with ſincerity and good faith all the articles of the preſent treaty, and they will not ſuffer their reſpective citizens or ſubjects to act in contravention of the ſame directly or indirectly, and the ſaid contracting parties guarantee to each other generally and reciprocally all the ſtipulations of the preſent treaty.

XXII. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified by the contracting parties within the ſpace of thirty days, or ſooner, if poſſible, and the ratifications in due form ſhall be exchanged at Paris.

In faith of which, we, the underſigned plenipotentiaries, have ſigned with our hands, and by virtue of our full powers, reſpectively, the preſent definitive treaty, and affixed our reſpective ſeals.

Done at Amiens, March 25, 1802

BUONAPARTE.
CORNWALLIS.
AZARA.
SCHIMMELPENNICK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March, 20.

The Dutch Mail arrived this morning. It contains a very important article from Milan, of the 22d ult. which ſtates that the VICE-PRESIDENT of the *Italian Republic* has publiſhed a Decree, by which the uſe of the French Almanack is aboliſhed, and the Gregorian or Chriſtian Calender, is henceforward to be excluſively recognized by the Government and People. The motive aſſigned for this meaſure, is a reſpect for the uſages of the People, and eſpecially for Religious Worſhip. The ſame article inſinuates, that the French ſtyle has been already tacitly revoked by the Conſular Government.

Marquis Welleſley, immediateley on his arrival at Bengal, directed that no Newſpaper ſhould be publiſhed without being previouſly inſpected and approved by the Chief Secretary to the Government. Mr. Barlow, the preſent Vice-preſident in Calcutta, was the firſt appointed to execute ſo pleaſant a duty.

It is reported that there is to be a prepetual Preſident in the Corps Legiſlative and the Tribunate. It is given out that Lucien Bonaparte is to be appointed Preſident of the latter, with a penſion of 80,000 livres per annum.

The Emperor of Germany is introducing the Spaniſh Sheep into his dominions; 2000 have been already purchaſed, and ſeveral Princes of the Empire are following his example.

The principle mutineer who aided and aſſiſted in the mutiny on board the Hermione, was apprehended on Monday at a public-houſe, on the Point, Portſmouth, where he was dancing. After he was taken into cuſtody, he confeſſed that he was the perſon who murdered the Captain.

March 30.

Mr. Combe addreſſed the following letter to Benjamin Travers, Eſq. Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Livery of London:

Houſe of Commons, March 19, 1802.

SIR,

"In order that the gentlemen of the Committee of the Livery of London, may not be unneceſſarily engaged any longer in their object, I trouble you with this to give you the earlieſt intelligence that the chancellor of the Exchequer has juſt given notice, that he ſhall move the Houſe of Commons for a repeal of the Tax on Income.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, Sir, Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

H. C. COMBE."

We ſhould ſuppoſe, however, it is intended that the Income tax ſhall form part of the Ways and Means of the preſent year. It would require new taxes to a large amount to provide at preſent not only for the intereſt of the Loan, but for the intereſt of former debts which the Income Tax has been mortgaged to diſcharge.

With reſpect to the terms of the definitive treaty, we have been informed that there is no very wide departure from the preliminaries. Malta is to be reſtored to the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, and to be under the guarantee of the principal powers in Europe.

The French language is to be aboliſhed, and no perſon of that nation is to be capable, in future, of holding any employment, civil or military, in the Iſland.

It is ſaid that the treaty of Badajoz is alone to be acted upon between France and Portugal, and the treaty of Madrid to be declared null and void. The French will not of courſe, obtain the extenſion of territory in America, which the latter treaty give them. The Stadtholder is to be indemnified for his loſſes. The treaty concluded at Berlin, in 1796, between France and Pruſſia, had eſtabliſhed his Highneſſes indemnity, and had aſſigned to him Wurtzburgh and Bamberg. Spain and the Batavian Republic are to guarantee Ceylon and Trinadad to us.

With reſpect to Newfoundland, the contracting parties are placed in the ſame ſituation in which they were previous to war; the ſame privilege being granted to the French at this peace of 1763 and 1783, of cutting wood in the Bays of Fortune and Deſpair, for the ſpace of one year.

The ratifications, it is ſaid, are to be exchanged at Paris, and from the diſtance of Madrid, it is ſcarcely poſſible that this can take place in leſs than three weeks.

The treaty will not be laid before Parliament till the ratifications have been exchanged. It is probable, however, that it will be firſt publiſhed, as the preliminaries were, in the Moniteur.

As ſoon as the news was made public yeſterday, the bells rung merry peals, and the cannon were fired. At night there was an illumination, but the moſt brilliant and general one will take place when the ratification arrives.

Stocks roſe this morning conſiderably. They left off yeſterday at 69 1-2. They were at one o'clock to day, 70 1-8 for money, and 70 3-8 for account. Perhaps the intelligence with reſpect to the Income Tax has co-operated, with the peace, to produce this riſe.

When Mr. Moore, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, arrived at Calais with the treaty, the veſſel he had engaged had been taken by ſome other perſon, and he was obliged to proceed to ſea in an open boat. When approaching the Engliſh coaſt he fired a gun of diſtreſs, and was brought on ſhore by ſome Engliſh fiſhermen. He had not travelled far when the poles of the chaiſe broke; a little further one ſpring gave way; and at ſome diſtance farther one of the wheel horſes fell, and overturned the carriage. Fortunately neither Mr. Moore nor the Meſſenger received any material hurt; but the news of the treaty's ſignature was delayed nine hours.

The treaty was ſigned at Amiens in the preſence of all the prefects of the department, and a vaſt concourſe of people. The hall in which the plenipotentiaries met was crouded with people, and the inſtant the ſignature took place, the air reſounded with acclamations. On Saturday evening an illumination took place in all the towns of the department.

PARIS, March 21.

The Prince of Orange aſſiſted at the Sitting of the National Inſtitute, of the 12th inſt. A Memoir was read on the ſtricture of the Primany Mountains, and a portion of the Pyrenees; alſo a Memoir, not leſs important, on the Theory of the Moon, and a deſcription of ſome new experiments made by Coulomb, to prove that all bodies are attracted by the loadſtone. Other intereſting Memoirs was read at this Sitting, and at that of the 17th. In the latter Gerard, Engineer of Bridges and Roads, continued the reading of a very inſtructive Diſſertation on the Pyramids of Guize and Saccara. The Chief of Brigade read a Memoir on the ſellies of conical wheels, as adapted to many commercial carriages in England, and announced a Work on carriages of every deſcription.

They write from Milan, that it is certain the Republic of Genoa will be united to the Italian Republic.

When Rochambeau's brave troops were in the heat of the action, that General threw his hat in the midſt of of the enemy's ranks, and exclaimed —"My Comrades, you will not leave your General's hat behind!" This addreſs enſured the victory, and the Negroes were defeated.

NANTES, March 10.

The definitive arrangement of peace is no where expected with more anxiety than in this port, where the ſpirit of commercial adventure, eager to emerge from its long deſpondency, looks with impatience for the happy iſſue for the congreſs at Amiens. Several veſſels are fitting out for the colonies, and preparations making for orders to be ſent to the coaſt of Guinea, where the merchants are perſuaded that the neceſſity of ſtocking St. Domingo anew with negroes, for cultivation of the iſland, will engage the French government to grant them, within a very ſhort time, the liberty of trading as formerly.

Since the ceſſation of hoſtilities the reſtoration of trade here has chiefly conſiſted in a trifling intercourſe with Holland, and the parts of the coaſt; but yeſterday an arrival, direct from London, with a cargo of raw ſugar, under Pruſſian colours, uſhered in the dawn of more active proſpects, and produced a very pleaſant ſenſation among the merchants. Many of the former firſt houſes have been extinguiſhed during the horrors of the revolution, under the ſanguinary ſyſtem of Carrier, that ſavage ſatellite of Robeſpierre, whoſe atrocities ſtill gall the feelings of thouſands in Nantes and its neighbourhood.

The Exchange, an edifice on a very ſplendid ſcale, which was juſt conſtructing when that monſter arrived here, and for which a fund, raiſed by ſubſcription, had been ſet apart, remains an unfiniſhed monument of revolutionary confuſion; the monies having been employed during that frightful ſyſtem, in purpoſes by no means mercantile, and the pecuniary reſources of the city being as yet far from competent to the completion of ſo noble an undertaking. From the ſame motives the Theatre, or the Circus, which was acknowledged one of the grandeſt in France, and which was burnt down by accident about 5 years ſince, likewiſe remains a heap of ruins.

The actors ſince performed at a mean little playhouſe in a ſequeſtered part of the town, where very moderate audiences repair, and where the bad accommodations ſeem to have quite blunted the propenſity formerly ſo prevalent in Frenchmen, to ſpend their evenings at the Theatre. Dancing, on the other hand, continues the favourite paſſion of the day; it is purſued here with true Pariſian ſpirit, and was luxuriouſly diſplayed this Carnival, in the moſt fanciful diſguiſes, by all claſſes; the ſame ſpirit of feſtivity prevailed in all the neighbouring diſtricts, and particularly at Angiers, where a proceſſion on Shrove Tueſday, of one hundred young men ſuperbly mounted and richly diſguiſed, appears to have borne off the belle of all the Carnival celebrations this year.

Rational amuſements are not neglected; the eſtabliſhment of a concert, entirely compoſed of amateurs, forming a very complete ocheſtra, affords a weekly and emulative recreation to all the firſt people in Nantes. Several young ladies of reſpectable families aſſume the vocal parts, and acquit themſelves with celebrity; particularly the daughter of the Mayor, whoſe voice is extremely melodious.

The ſpoliation of public property during the period of criſis, has ſtripped every town of thoſe reſources which defrayed its police charges, and formerly rendered their internal adminiſtration ſo comfortable in France. Nantes in particular has loſt large freehold poſſeſſions. The hoſpitals, however, are not abandoned; two very philanthropic ones continue on foot; the expences are partly defrayed by contribution, and partly by the produce of town dues on articles of conſumption, re eſtabliſhed on all commodities entering municipal cities. This place, which has ſo cruelly felt the ſcourge, boaſts of but one improvement during the revolutionary period—the conſtruction of a public pillar in the centre of the grand promenade, which divides the river Loire from the Cher, and forms, taken from both extremities, and from the interſecting road as you enter from Paris, a very fine point of view, much in the ſtile of the Monument at London.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Mr. Ruſſel,

ANY man, who has attentively obſerved the ſtate and conduct of parties in this country for eight years paſt, muſt have been ſtruck with the numberleſs miſrepreſentations and falſehoods by which the jacobins have deceived a portion of the people, and blinded them to their true intereſts. But never, until the preſent adminiſtration, have we ſeen an attorney general, an influential member of congreſs, and others high in authority, guilty of direct miſſtatements and flat equivocations. A party ſupported by ſuch means, muſt be bad indeed.

I read with aſtoniſhment the concluſion of a report on the ſubject of Naval Scites, &c. which was preſented to Congreſs on the 27th day of April, by Dr. Mitchell, chairmad of the committee to whom was referred that part of the Preſident's meſſage, which related to this object. The committee ſay, that 199,030 dollars and 92 cents had been expended previous to the 4th of March, 1801, in purchaſing navy yards and improving them without any law authoriſing the purchaſe or appropriating the money.

Now I think a ſtatement of facts will convince any candid, liberal man that the paſt adminiſtration had the power to make the expenditures, and that a much larger ſum might have been legally expended in the ſame way.

When Congreſs firſt ordered the building of frigates, no law paſſed authoriſing the hire of Navy Yards; yet ſeveral yards was hired becauſe it was conſidered, and juſtly conſidered as incidental to the order to build;—and we find that Congreſs in ſeveral laws, as far back as March 27th 1798, appropriated money for ſalaries of navy ſtore keepers, and rents of the yards.

By a law paſſed March 2d, 1799, two ſums are appropriated for the *contingencies of the Navy*, one of 345,800, and another of one million four thouſand five hundred dollars; by another law paſſed May 10, 1800, Congreſs appropriated for contingent expences of the navy, including expence of navy ſtore at Philadelphia, and for making good deficiencies in former appropriations, and for like expences at Boſton, Newport, &c. 393,000 dollars.

Now by theſe laws the Secretary of the Navy, under the Preſident, had the diſpoſal of a large ſum of money, and he thought it cheaper to buy Navy Yards at Portſmouth, and other places, than to hire them as a great expence, particularly as ſtores were neceſſary, which were erected at the coſt of the government. Great inconvenience and even injury have ariſen, from buildings being put on lands of individuals. In this town, for inſtance, the ſtores belong to government, and the yard is private property.

In doing this the government acted as prudence dictated, and no honeſt man can deny, but what the appropriations for general contingencies covered the expence. At that time a farther addition to our naval force was ordered, and the only queſtion was, whether the public would be moſt benefitted by hiring lands of individuals on which ſtores muſt have been erected; and in conſequence of which difficulties would probably have ariſen on a final ſettlement; or by purchaſing ſuitable grounds on advantageous terms. But after all this was done, and previous to the 4th of March, 1801, viz. on the 3d, of March, 1801, Congreſs approved of this expenditure, and appropriated 500,000 dollars, expreſsly for completing navy yards, docks & wharves.

From this view of the ſubject it will be ſeen that the paſt adminiſtration expended part of a ſum appropriated for the contingencies of the navy, in a way which was thought conducive to the public good, viz. by purchaſing navy yards and docks, and thereby giving employment to American artizans and mechanics; but the paſt adminiſtration never did —nor would have done—what Mr. Jefferſon has viz. Take 32,000 dollars from a fund given for the ſupport of the American navy, and expend them in repairing a French ſhip; which he was no more bound to do, by the treaty, than he was to give up the frigate Boſton, which captured this ſhip. The expenditure, which Dr. Mitchell ſays, (though without ground) was unauthoriſed, was for our defence, while this ſum of 32,000 dollars was to add to the already too extended and dangerous power of Buonaparte.

Let any man contraſt the conduct of the two adminiſtrations in this and other things, and ſay which diſcovered the moſt Americaniſm, and the beſt knowledged of the true intereſts of America.

A Friend to the American Navy.

Boſton, May 6.

From the FEDERAL SPY.

TO FARMERS.

As much has been ſaid of the utility of uſing Plaſter Paris;—at the requeſt of a reſpectable genntleman, I have made uſe of it on two acres of land, for five years, without any other manure. Early in the ſpring of 1797, I ſowed down two acres of ground, of a loomy ſoil to oats and clover, and put three buſhels of Plaſter to an acre; in the ſummer I had a very large crop of oats. Early in the ſpring of 1798, I put three buſhels of Plaſter on an acre, on the ſame land; the crop this ſeaſon was very great, far exceeding my expectations. Early in the Spring of 1799, I put three buſhels of Plaſter to an acre, on the ſame land; I had as large a crop as the ſeaſon before, beſides a crop rowing. After I had taken the crop of rowing off, I plowed it up, was careful to have it all turned over, I then took a large harrow and two corn harrows, at the end of the large one, and harrowed all day on two acres. I then ſowed two buſhels of wheat on the two acres, and harrowed all day on the ſame piece. Early in the *Spring* 1800, I put three buſhels of Plaſter to an acre on the ſame ground, and ſowed Clover and Herd Graſs ſeed, with the Plaſter. I threſhed my wheat early in the fall and had upwards of twenty three buſhels to an acre, which I ſold at two dollars per buſhel; the money I received for the wheat more than paid all the expenſe, and what I gave for the land. Early in the Spring 1801, I put three buſhels of Plaſter to an acre and the Crop was great; I had five tons of clover and herd graſs off of the two acres. I have made uſe of the Plaſter for eight or nine years, and I find it anſwers far better than I expected. The land I uſed the Plaſter on, has been under improvement more than 100 years.

DANIEL LOMBARD.

Springfield, Dec. 22, 1801.

From the Waſhington Federaliſt.

It being rumoured, that "the greateſt man in America" is very fond of good eating, and it not being ſaid whether he is ſatisfactorily provided with a cook, the following advertiſement is prepared, in order to give him an election out of the numerous learned, which its contents muſt attract, and at the ſame time to ſhew the ap;

plicability of the beauties of his highneſs's ſyſtem to the purpoſes of common life.

WANTED.

An equivalent portion of the earnings of labor will be appropriated to a citizen who will compact to exert his energies in the homage of ſuch geſtion and proviſions as may from time to time be called for in the culinary department, in which he is to permit himſelf to aſſume the deſtinies of a cooking functionary. It will be expected of an applicant.

1ſt. That he produce documents to monſtrate, that he has been in the full tide of ſucceſsful experiment in the operations of his art on other theatres of action.

2dly. That he will combine eminence of ſkill with œconomy of compentatonry impetration; not unpoſing by an undue aſſeſſment the ultimate term of burthen on the reſources of the ſovereign repreſentatives.

3dly. That having attained his ſcience in Gallic diſcipline, in the multifarious preparations to be made under his eye, he will be vigilant to infuſe no ingredient of anti-revolutionary tendency; and that thus by a capacity to blend in peaceful harmony and happy commixture the vegetable and ſpicy materials for a ſubſtitute ſuſtenence, he will not be inſenſible to the philoſophical felicities of ſparing every wanton effuſion of blood and each ſuperfluous ſacrifice of animality.—The tremendous agitation of the billows in decocting the productions of horticulture, are ever leſs to be deprecated by humanity, than the laſt throes and convulſions of exclamatory and incarnate being. The Darwinian ſenſations of plants may be as exquiſitely ſuſceptible of pain: But their powers of complaint are ſilent; and their injuries are forgotten in the ſhrieking anguiſh of dying poultry, the groaning and agonizing ſpaſms of expiring cattle and departing ſwine.—Nor, ſhould it ever be loſt ſight of, that the period may come, when the fowls and herds of a future race, riſing on the majeſty of their ſtrength, and united in ſocial league, ſhall vindicate their native rights; and ſeeking through blood and ſlaughter their long loſt ſecurity; will aſſert the holy duty of inſurrection, and avenge on guilty man the ſanguined wrongs of their anceſtry. It is the part of no common intellect to foreſee diſtant effects in impending cauſes. A trembling and prophetic aprehenſion affrights my heart, that the happineſs of the whole human race is concerned to mitigate at leaſt the long continued and carnivorous warfare, in which our infuriated appetites have been enliſted againſt unoffending victims, chiefly diſtinguiſhed from their deſtroyers by the ſuppoſed abſence of that rationality, to which it remains for us to exhibit a larger title, until it has wrought in our boſoms ſuperior and more benign principles of conduct.—We have formed hoſtile intereſts; we have called by different names tinks of the ſame creation. It will be my higher care to rouſe the dormant ſympathies of kindred. We are all b——s we are all democrats.—It muſt be the province of him, who engages in the propoſed employ, to occupy in his mind the broad baſe of my liberal policy and to ſhape his counſels and movements according to its rule, ſo far as may be compatable with the taſtes of my viſitants, and the imperious emergencies that will ariſe to jolt the beſt matured ſyſtem in its progreſs to the ſummit of perfectibity.

4tly. That the time having not yet arrived when, in the deſignations to office, the enquiries are to be eſſential—"Is the candidate honeſt? Is he faithful? Is he fit? Or will he ſeize occaſions, by furtive practices againſt the odious monopolies of property, to claim his ſhare in general ſtock?" And theſe enquiries having confeſſedly and evidently been avoided in anticedent appointments; it might be particularly oppreſſive to ordain them for this ſpecial caſe. A requiſite qualification however will be, teſtimony of patriotic affections, amicable diſpoſitions towards the doings of the executive, and oppugnation to the federal hereſies, which have crept in among thoſe who were once our Solomons and Sampſons. Such qualificatfon muſt be deemed peculiarly provident in this inſtance, ſince an anti-republican miniſter of cookery, from the engines of luxury and temptation which he is deſtined to wield, and from the multitude of ſur-ordidate agencies he may create, would poſſeſs a wide range of patronage and ample means of official influence, to act on the venality of corrupt natures, and in time perhaps to pervert all purity of political ſentiment in an entire claſs of my inferior houſehold.

Given at Waſhington, in the year of the Virginia Hegira, or flight from the Britiſh, in the 6th from the epoch of the letter to Mazzei, and in the 2d year of the reign of truth, toleration, œconomy, and ſapience.

HONORIFICABILITUDINITY.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

May 6th, 1802

THE Truſtees of this Inſtitution, determined, as far as poſſible to maintain in it juſt principles and pure morals, met here yeſterday, with the hope of infuſing new vigor into their diſcipline, and oppoſing a more effectual barrior againſt the relaxation of manners, which, ſeems to have been increaſing, ſome years paſt, among the youth of America. They thought it uſeful for this end, to take a ſolemn and explicit promiſe from each ſtudent, after the example of ſome colleges in Europe, of obedience to the laws, and of application to his ſtudies—And this obligation is to be repeated at the commencement of every ſeſſion. After more important amendments and additions to the college code, it was put into the hands of the ſtudents for their deliberate conſideration. At eleven o'clock this day they aſſembled in the Church, in the preſence of the truſtees and Faculty of the College where an excellent and impreſſive addreſs was delivered to them by the Rev. Dr. Green appointed by the board for that purpoſe. This addreſs, detailing the principles of the inſtitution, and the exact diſcipline to which it is to be ſubjected, we hope will ſhortly be given to the public.—The ſtudents then came forward, and each one being aſked by the Governor of the State, acting as Preſident of the Board, if he had read and underſtood the laws, they individually pledged their truth and honor to obey them, and ſubſcribed a declaration to the ſame purpoſe.

The whole tranſaction was ſolemn and intereſting, and we preſume it will be followed by the happieſt conſequencies.—Eighty ſtudents profeſſed and ſubſcribed on the firſt day and the others who ſhall afterwards arrive are to make the ſame profeſſion and ſubſcription, in the preſence of the faculty and the aſſembled College.

Accounts are forbidden to be run on credit with ſhop-keepers and mechanics. Circular letters are addreſſed to the parents of the young gentlemen, informing them of the neceſſary expences of the College, and engaging them to confine their remittances within theſe limits; ſo that no complaints can hereafter be juſtly made of the expenſiveneſs of obtaining an education in this ſeminary. And indeed every ſecurity which promiſes on the one ſide, and vigilance and deciſion on the other can beſtow, is given to the public for the morals and improvement of the youth.

N. B. Such editors of public papers to the ſouthward of Philadelphia as are willing to befriend the College, are requeſted to inſert the above information.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 14.

FROM DOMINICO.

Capt. Stoddard, arrived here ſince our laſt, from Dominico, informs, that 4 or 5 days previous to his ſailing, the 8th regiment of government troops, compoſed (except officers) entirely of Africans, mutinied, killed three of their principal officers, and took poſſeſſion of the lower fort on Prine Rupert's Bay; after an unſucceſsful attempt had been made to induce them to ſurrender, they ſignified to the Governor that they would give up the fort to himſelf in perſon, upon certain conditions; he accordingly marched down to the Bay with ſuch forces as he could collect, and on his appearance before the fort, the Negroes marched out; they were then directed to ground their arms, which was done; but on being ordered to march three paces forward, recovered them, and diſcharged a whole volley upon the Engliſh; the Governor's horſe was ſhot dead under him, himſelf wounded and many of the Engliſh killed; the fire was returned, and ſuch of the blacks as eſcaped its effects, were purſued into the fort, from whence, it was ſaid, they precipitated themſelves over the battlements and periſhed on the rocks beneath; and ſo complete was the deſtruction, that it was reported none of them was taken alive.—The revolt was generally ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the troops having been kept very ſhort of proviſions, and not regularly paid their wages.—Theſe are the particulars as related when capt. S. ſailed.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

The following letter from Captain O'Bryen, to Peter Stirling Eſq. at Barcelona, contains a more particular account of the Tripolitan cruizer at Salou, than was publiſhed in yeſterday's Gazette.

Sir, Rues, March 4, 1801.

Since I wrote you laſt, a very ſuſpicious veſſel has anchor'd in the roads of Salou, during the late gale, and immediately after it was moderate removed a great diſtance, in perhaps 50 or 60 fathoms water; where ſhe ſtill lays at anchor. Yeſterday I was informed by two Daniſh Captains, that lay very near her and that went alongſide of her previous to her mooring out of the Roads, that ſhe mounted 12 guns, and appeared to have a great number of men. One of thoſe Captains ſpoke with the people on board of her, and found two that ſpoke Engliſh and one that ſpoke French; he likewiſe ſaw ſome men coming up the hatch-way with turbans on their heads; but thoſe people he was talking with made ſigns for them to go below.—The ſaid Daniſh Captain aſked them what nation they belonged to; they told him ſhe was a French national cruiſer. This veſſel is a xebeck, and I have great reaſon to think ſhe is a Tripolitan cruiſer; there was a French polacre ſhip in the roads, whoſe captain being aſked if that xebeck was French, ſaid no, that he thought her to be a Tripolitan. From all theſe circumſtances, I think it would be imprudent to put out of this port until the Waſhington arrives, as ſhe is expected ſoon.

(Signed) JOHN O'BRYAN.

May 17.

By Captain O Brien, from Teneriffe, we yeſterday received ſeveral official letters from Peter Sterling, Eſq. Vice-Conſul of the United States at Barcelona. The firſt letter of the date of the 6th of February, contains information that the Swediſh admiral Baron Cederſtorm, then at Malaga, had given orders, that on the 11th of January he intended to diſpatch two frigates of his diviſion, to convoy the Swediſh and American veſſels deſtined for the ports of the Mediterranean, as far as Sicily.

The ſecond letter is addreſſed to Capt. John O'Brien, of the date of the 13th of Feb. Mr. Stirling informs Capt. O'Brien, that by a letter addreſſed to Mr. William Willis, (Conſul) from Mr. Richard O'Brien, dated the 30th, of January at Algiers, "It ſeems from the beſt information, that at preſent there are three ſail of Tripolitan corſairs at ſea, in ſearch of Americans and Swedes; and ſome report that there were five corſairs out." Mr. Stirling adds, that the Swediſh admiral had gone to Toulon to adopt a plan with Commodore Dale, relative to attacking Tripoli, and expreſſes his hopes that it may be attacked with ſucceſs; for if the war ſhould continue in its preſent ſtate, it would drain the United States of vaſt ſums.

Captain O'Brien adds, that on the 2d of February, during a violent gale, a number of Swediſh veſſels had taken ſhelter in the inner road of Salou, amongſt which was a Tripolitan Xebeck of 10 guns and full of men, under French colours. This cruizer on the 2d of March went to ſea, and anchored in 50 fathom water. Some time previous to this, at night, a boat belonging to her was ſeen rowing amongſt the Daniſh veſſels adjacent to the port of Salou.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hartford, dated March 13th, 1802.

"To-day we have celebrated our annual election. You will be gratified with the reſult. The following is the ſtate of the votes.

"For Governor. His excellency Jonathan Trumbull, 11,358; Ephraim Kirby!!! 4523. Add the ſcattering votes as federal, 393. Federal majority, 7,228.

"For Lieutenant Governor. Honorable John Treadwell, 9 085; David Trumbull, 3.913. Scattering, 596. Total 5,768.

For Aſſiſtants—Federal. William Williams, 9.085; Oliver Ellſworth, 8,853; Joſeph P. Cook, 9,309; William Hillhouſe, 8,715; Roger Newbery, 8,450; Thomas Seymour 7,013; Aaron Auſtin, 8,180; David Daggett, 8,585; Nathaniel Smith, 8,277; Jonathan Bruce, 6,990; John Allen, 6,180; Chauncey Goodrich, 4966.

"I make no remarks upon this ſtate of affairs. It is nothing new for Connecticut to be firm and federal."

Extract of a ſecond, from another correſpondent.

"Our legiſlature met this day. Col. Cheſter (one of the ſect againſt whom Mr. Jefferſon has made war) was elected ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, by a great majority. The votes for governor and lieutenant governor ſtood thus, [as above.]

"At our laſt election, in October, Mr. Granger had 4208 votes for congreſs, and the federal ticket 7500—from this you will eaſily judge whether democracy is triumphant in Connecticut.

"Rely on it that Connecticut is yet unſhaken; and that more, much more, muſt be done, before this ſtate will leave the good old way, for the many paths of philoſophers."

[*Evening Poſt.*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26 1802.

MARRIED]—on the 20th ult. at Dungeneſs, on Cumberland Iſland, St Mary's, (Georgia) PEYTON SKIPWITH, Junr. Eſq. ſon of Sir Peyton Skipwith, baronet, of Virginia, to Miſs CORNELIA LOTT GREENE, ſecond daughter of the late Nathaniel Greene, major general in the armies of the United States.

COMMUNICATION.

The public curioſity has been much excited concerning the judiciary laws of the United States. It is the duty of printers to give all the ſatisfaction which they can on all important ſubjects. This ſeldom is, or can be the caſe, until the ſubject has received its finiſh.

As to theſe laws, although the people at large may not at once perceive the motives, the drift, and the conſequence to ſociety and to poſterity, to the perpetuation of good order, and the ſupport of public ſame, reſpectability, and credit; yet, it is believed, that the time will come, when they will hold the perſons who have been chiefly inſtrumental in the the late meaſures concerning them, in deteſtation. It is deemed of importance to the community and to public happineſs, that this ſhould be the caſe—It is deemed neceſſary that the people ſhould be warned and notified of their danger—to adviſe them that they *now* confide in men who will lead them to the brink of a precipice, from which there will be no ſafe retreat.

Theſe conſiderations are greatly ſtrengthened by the powerful arguments which were uſed in the ſpeech of Mr. BAYARD, which appeared in the Virginia Gazette of the 19th current, and which is recommended to the attentive peruſal and conſideration of every citizen and inhabitant of this country.

Extract of a letter dated Madeira, 26th March—received via Charleſton.

"There are two Tripolitan ſhips out. An American Brig juſt arrived here from the Streights, was chaſed the whole night by one of them. The obſervations were not ſufficiently particular to afford any deſcriptive marks, ſo as to diſtinguiſh theſe veſſels otherwiſe than by their hoſtile appearance.

Extract of a letter received in Boſton from a reſpectable Banking Houſe in Paris, dated Feb. 1.

"A mode of payment is ſoon to be adopted by the legiſlative body, for all American claims; we believe that theſe payments will be made in the conſolidated third of the national debt, now at 60 per cent. If to the principal of each claim, they add the intereſt up to the day of payment, and give an inſcription for that amount, it would be the beſt mode of payment that could be expected, conſidering the low ſtate of the finances; and conſidering alſo, that the paper will probably riſe to 80 per cent on the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty.

"All bills drawn in the French colonies on the treaſury of France, by Public Agents, ſince the commencement of the war, will be paid as ſoon as there is caſh at the Marine Offices' diſpoſal, in the following order, to wit. 1ſt all bills drawn and ſpecified for the ſalary of any one employed in the army, or in the ſervice of the public, will be paid in caſh without any deduction. 2d. All other bills will be paid two thirds in Bons de deaux tiers, and the other third en reute proviſorie, at which rate the payment might be computed to be within one third of the nominal value."

The laſt intelligence from St. Domingo holds out a proſpect of the ſpeedy ſubjection of that colony.—Whether this will be effected by the force of "French bayonets" or by the treachery of Touſſaints's aſſociates, is not yet perceptible. If Touſſaint has in deed paid the debt of nature, it is more than propable that this circumſtance will terminate all oppoſition; as without a leader, uniting their affections and confidence, the operations of the blacks would be weak and unavailing. Chriſtophe's compromiſe with Le Clerc may be attributed to Touſſaint's death.

☞ Mr. DURIEUX, being well prepared, will certainly exhibit his FIRE-WORK at the Bay Market Gardens To-morrow evening, if fair, if not, the next fair evening—The Order of Fire and other particulars, will be mentioned in the bills of the day.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the caſe of William Sharp, BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt, grounded upon the ſtatute of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed the fourth day of April, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, entitled "an "act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt *William Sharp*, of the town of Peterſburg, in the diſtrict of Virginia, *merchant*, and he has been declared bankrupt: He is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners, in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on the ſecond and ſixteenth days of June, and on the third day of July next enſuing, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *underſigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg, and make a full and true diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate, real and perſonal, of every nature and deſcription, to which he may be entitled, either in law or equity; when and where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the ſecond meeting to chooſe aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, 22d May, 1802.

NOTICE!

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Col. JOHN ROSE, of Amherſt, deceaſed, either on his private account or as executor of John Miller's eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be immediately diſcharged. For the accommodation of creditors, Colonel Patrick Roſe, of Amherſt, and Mr. William Galt, of Richmond, will receive the accounts and forward them to me for ſettlement.

Thoſe who are indebted on either account, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given after the 10th day of Auguſt next: any payment that will be made to Mr. Galt of Richmond, or Mr. Daniel McDonald of Amherſt, identified by their receipts, will be conſidered as valid.

HENRY ROSE, Adminiſtrator.
Alexandria, 19th May, 1802. 4w.

STOP A SWINDLER!

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain man who paſſed by the name of *Dader Congroſſe*, did, on the 5th ultimo, ſell the ſubſcriber a Negro ſlave named BOB, for 350 dollars, and the following morning decamped, and with him the ſaid Negro: Now, in order to bring ſo nefarious an offender to juſtice, I hereby offer the above reward for the delivery of ſaid Congroſſe and Negro, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction, or 30 Dollars for the Negro.

CONGROSSE is about 5 feet 9 inches in heighth, thin viſage and of genteel appearance; he commonly wore a blue ſilk waiſtcoat and overalls, with half boots, a flannel coatee, edged with black ribbon, hair plaited; went off in a double chair, ſmall black horſe, whoſe mane was newly roached. The Negro wore a round jacket ſtained on the ſhoulder with red paint, nankeen ſmall clothes, and yellow topp'd boots. He is a ſtout good looking fellow, excepting a ſcar on his left temple, near the eye, apparently received by a blow from a ſtick.

P. MOSER,
No. 124, Broad-ſtreet, Charleſton, South Carolina.
May 11, 1802.

Joſeph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS.

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,

Begs leave to offer his ſervices to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending perſons at their own houſes three times a week, are five dollars entrance and 4 dollars per month; but where two or more aſſociate to receive leſſons at the ſame time and place, conſiderable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own houſe, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He reſides on Shockoe-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Maj. Du-Val's houſe.

Richmond, March 24, 1802. 8tp.

N. B. He will alſo teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the ſame terms.

FOUND

In the forenoon of yeſterday, (*it is unneceſſary to ſay where*)

A WATCH.

The owner will make application at this Office. May 26, 1802.

The famous and complete Horse

STIRLING,

(Never beaten but once, and then by accident)

WAS imported from London by the subscriber, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at 4 years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the Racing Calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (4 miles one furlong and one hundred and thirty eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was a mon; the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: 'It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. 'If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom the most violent wind makes such way. The greatest known velocity of a ship at sea is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Alcot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, [this was the first time he started.] He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, 15 subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E H. Delme, esq. he won a 50l plate at New-Market, Duke's Course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, [Round Course] four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796 he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potsos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlingtons Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear a match at New-Market for 300 guineas each; received forfeit from sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, [seven subscribers] beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's Course, [four miles.] He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, [which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day August following] at the Bowling Green, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the leap, to be paid at the stable door, or at Six Guineas the season, and Ten Guineas to insure a mare to be with foal, with One Dollar to the Groom, the money in every instance to be paid before the mares are removed. Good pasturage, GRATIS, with an addition of 600 acres, to what the subscriber had last year; servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 a week, which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use. Grain will be furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent, and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Six Guineas the season, and for Ten Guineas to insure, will be expected with the mares.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1st, 1802. law12w.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that STIRLING was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, [one of the best sons of Eclipse] his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsey, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of Newcastle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The celebrated running Horse

Cormorant,

Will stand the ensuing season at the Bowling Green, to cover fifty Mares only, besides a part of his owner's at TEN POUNDS each, and One Dollar to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of August next, any mare failing to prove with foal, may go the next season, *gratis*; and should the death or removal of the horse prevent a colt then, the money shall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. The sooner gentlemen engage their mares the better, as not a single one over the above number will be taken in. CORMORANT was a winner 19 times against the best horses in England, has been frequently advertised and a full account of his racing given; suffice it *now* to say, that he is in high health and condition; that a very great proportion of the mares covered by him last season are in foal, and those that failed [if any] may be sent again this season, *gratis*, if the owners of such who have not paid me, will do it by the 1st of May next: those that have paid are entitled. CORMORANT has been a capital racer, is a very beautiful horse, has more of the true Arabian blood than any horse in America, and his stock are remarkably handsome and active. If gentlemen prefer it, their mares may be covered at Five Guineas the season, without any condition.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify, that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettletop, by Squirril, his grandam by Bajazet; great grandam by Regulus; great, great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian; his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood [which is the best in England] that I am sorry he is about to leave the country.

[12aw12] "EGREMONT."

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

FOR SALE, BY
Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston,

German Oznaburgs;	Coffee;
Crates of Queen's Ware;	Brown Sugar;
	Madeira & Sherry Wine;
Glass Ware;	Sack Salt.
Black Pepper;	

*** CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep 6w

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:
Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of
High proof W. I. Rum,
he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price, it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often, and great credit at two years old, and all three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. F. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Bates, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleisima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,
AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental, to accompany the Organ occasionally) and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/6 each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 1/3 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admission can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery; during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, two from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

JUST RECEIVED,
And For Sale by

W. & D. Burr,

First house below the Eagle Tavern,
A CONSIGNMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Men's Laced Clock Silk Hose; Striped and plain Nankeens; Jeans; Fustians; Bandannoes; Chintz Shawls; Fans; Linens, &c. Which will be sold low by the Piece or Dozen.

On Hand, as usual,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS & SHOES,

Also Just Received, a few
Elegant Military Cock'd Beavers,
And Drab and Drab Green under Summer Beavers.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. 2aw tf

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,
THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND
OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.
To which will now be annexed,
A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Mrs. Booth & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the ship Octavo, from London, an
Elegant Assortment of

MILLENERY.

—LIKEWISE—

Fashionable Dresses,

Of all descriptions, now open for Sale at their house, next door to Mr. *Robert Mitchell's*, near the Market.

May 14th, 1802.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

Which they are now opening at their lumber house, on the back street.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. (4w)

Armistead Anderson,

(Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the Brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post-Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favor him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, May 11, 1802. cp 3w

N. B. A. Anderson, for a few days, may be found at the late house of Austin and Anderson.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
For ready money, on Thursday the 10th day of June,

A HALF ACRE
LOT OF LAND,
With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the 25th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

May 8th, 1802. tds.

P. S. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.